



Government of West Bengal

Directorate of Agriculture

**A Report on the Pattern of Agriculturists' Cash
Income and Expenditure and the Effects of
Changes in Prices, Wage Rates, etc.,
in connection with Construction of Index
Numbers of Parity between Prices
Received and Prices Paid by
the Farmer**

By
D. Basu, M.A.

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TABLE 42.

Percentage shares of different items of farm costs to the total expenditure.

Items.	Percentages to total expenditure.		
	1	2	3
(1) Labour	..	49	38
(2) Cattle	..	28	29
(3) Seed	..	7	8
(4) Manure	..	10	8
(5) Rent	..	6	17
	Total	100	100

TABLE 43.
Average domestic expenditure per family in each of the six villages.
 (Data of Economic Enquiry in 1944-45.)

	(1) Hanskhal (Nadia).	(2) Shobtanga Bardarpur (Murshidabad).	(3) Iswampur (Burdwan).	(4) Kukradhuli (Birbhum).	(5) Raniganjia (Bankura).	(6) Paschim Nahrbari (Jalpaiguri).						
1	Average expendi- ture.	Percent- age to total expendi- ture.	Average expendi- ture.	Percent- age to total expendi- ture.	Average expendi- ture.	Percent- age to total expendi- ture.						
2	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.						
I. Food—												
Rice ..	122.8	27	44.0	14	77.2	19	92.10	23	196.4	53	405.13	81
Pulses ..	86.0	19	14.8	4	18.12	6	26.16	7	16.0	4	6.9	1
Sugar (Gur) ..	12.8	2	27.0	9	26.11	7	24.7	6	7.10	2	9.0	2
Salt ..	8.14	2	27.8	7	24.7	10	10.8	3	7.13	4	6.3	1
Meat, fish, etc. ..	60.4	13	82.14	26	25.7	6	14.6	4	9.12	3	6.5	1
Milk ..	21.8	5	26.0	8	108.5	27	54.0	13	36.9	10	33.0	7
Spices ..	8.4	2	5.0	2	4.7	0	14.9	4	10.4	..	..	..
Mustard oil ..	41.4	9	27.12	9	47.0	12	42.9	10	32.0	8	1.14	..
Vegetables ..	15.8	4	35.0	11	..	..	29.6	7	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.6	4	..	..	..	..
II. Clothing—												
<i>Dhuti and sari</i> ..	37.14	9	21.5	7	46.7	11	40.6	10	22.0	6	12.11	8
III. Fuel and lighting—												
Coal and kerosine ..	22.13	5	3.5	1	13.7	3	18.8	6	36.12	10	6.6	1
IV. Luxuries—												
Tobacco and betel ..	13.6	3	22.8	7	30.9	7	14.6	3	9.6	2	14.10	3
Total ..	450.11	100	316.12	100	404.4	100	403.5	100	375.8	100	502.7	100
Percentage of this total to actual total expenditure.	85		73	58		78		99		87		
Average size of family ..	5		5		4		7		6		6	

TABLE 44.

Percentage shares of different items of domestic expenses to total expenditure.

Items.	1	2	Percentage to total expenditure.
(1) Rice	35
(2) Pulses	7
(3) Sugar (<i>gur</i>)	5
(4) Salt	2
(5) Meat, fish, etc.	8
(6) Milk	12
(7) Spices	1
(8) Mustard oil	9
(9) Vegetables	3
(10) Other food stuffs	1
(11) <i>Dhuti</i> and <i>saree</i>	8
(12) Coal and kerosine	5
(13) Tobacco and betel	4
		Total ..	100

TABLE 45.

Total values of marketable surpluses of certain Agricultural Crops (in thousand rupees).

Crops.	1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	1	2	3	4	5			
Rice	80,03,61	85,56,10	96,39,17	1,07,38,37			
Potato	3,83,56	4,76,87	6,79,39	12,62,21			
Jute	6,19,07	12,78,19	22,82,16	23,46,45			
Pulses	9,40,97	10,01,89	6,74,28	10,45,03			
Sugarcane	3,11,43	3,62,60	4,29,65	4,68,63			
Rape and mustard	1,51,61	2,01,13	2,24,03	2,75,80			
Tobacco	2,09,68	1,85,66	1,16,57	90,71			
Wheat	59,86	81,89	67,42	1,43,25			
Barley	24,41	32,42	29,27	49,96			
Total	1,07,04,20	1,21,76,05	1,41,41,94	1,64,20,41			

TABLE 46.

Values of marketable surpluses expressed in percents. and their averages.

Crops.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	Average, i.e., relative weights.	
					2	3
Rice	74.8	70.3	68.2	65.4
Potato	3.6	3.9	4.8	7.7
Jute	5.8	10.5	16.1	14.3
Pulses	8.8	8.2	4.8	6.4
Sugarcane	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8
Rape and mustard	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Tobacco	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.5
Wheat	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9
Barley	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 47.

Relative weights for construction of Index number of farm cultivation costs.

	Items.						Relative weights.
		(1)	(2)				
(1) Labour	49
(2) Cattle	28
(3) Seed	7
(4) Manure	10
					Total	..	94

TABLE 48.

Relative weights for construction of Index number of domestic expenditure.

	Commodities.						Relative weights.
	1						2
(1) Rice	35
(2) Pulses	7
(3) Sugar (<i>Gur</i>)	5
(4) Salt	2
(5) Meat, Fish, etc.—							
(i) Goat meat	2
(ii) <i>Rohi</i> fish	6
(6) Milk	12
(7) Spices—							
(i) <i>Halud</i>	0·5
(ii) Chillies	0·5
(8) Mustard oil	9
(9) Vegetables—							
(i) Onions	1
(ii) Potato	2
(10) Other foodstuffs—brinjal	1
(11) <i>Dhutee</i> and saree	8
(12) Coal and kerosine—							
(i) Domestic coke	4
(ii) Kerosine oil	1
(13) Tobacco and betel—							
(i) <i>Bidi</i>	2
(ii) Betel	2
						Total ..	100

TABLE 49.

Cash expenditure on farm cultivation and domestic requirements of an average farmer in the six districts of West Bengal.

	Hanskhali (Nadia).	Sibdanga Bedarpur (Murshidabad).	Iswampur (Burdwan).	Kukradhali (Birbhum).	Rangamatha (Bankura).	Pashim Khairabari (Jalpaiguri).	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
(i) Expenses over farm cultivation.	223 8	316 12	227 13	231 0	321 0	76 0	
(ii) Domestic expenditure ..	450 11	316 12	404 4	403 5	375 8	502 7	
Total cash expenditure ..	674 3	633 8	632 1	634 5	696 8	578 7	
Percentage ratios to the total—							
(i) Expenses on farm cultivation.	33	50	36	36	46	13	
(ii) Domestic expenditure ..	67	50	64	64	54	87	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 50.

Harvest prices of Agricultural Crops per maund in West Bengal in 1938-39 and 1949-50 and price relatives.

Crops.	Harvest,		Prices. 1949-50.	Price rela- tives (year 1938-39=100).
	1938-39.	1949-50.		
1	2	3	4	
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.		
Rice	3 4	18 15
Potato	1 10 [†]	7 12*
Jute	5 8	36 4
Pulses (gram only)	3 7	16 0
Sugarcane (<i>gur</i>)	5 0	27 8
Rape and mustard	5 6	32 8
Tobacco	9 4	90 0
Wheat	3 12	24 4
Barley	2 12	15 0

*Average harvest price in the plains of West Bengal.

†1936-37.

Note.—The major part of sales of the produce harvested in the agricultural years 1938-39 and 1949-50 generally took place in the early part of the calendar years 1939 and 1950 respectively, and as such, the income received by the farmer from the sale-proceeds is taken to have been spent throughout the respective calendar years for meeting his domestic needs and farm costs.

TABLE 51.
Farm cultivation prices in 1939 and 1950.

Items.	Unit.	Prices.		Price relatives (year 1939=100).
		1939.	1950.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(1) Labour	..	0 3 3 ¹	1 15 0	953.8
(2) Cattle	..	154 13 0 ²	617 0 0 ³	398.5
(3) Seed	..	..	..	582.7 ⁴
(4) Manure (mustard oil-cake)	Maund	1 14 0	11 4 0	600.0

Note.—⁽¹⁾ *Vide* Report of the Land Revenue Commission, Bengal, Volume II [Table No. VIII (d), page 117].

⁽²⁾ Average of August-December 1939.

⁽³⁾ Average of January-July 1949.

⁽⁴⁾ *Vide* Table 50, column 4.

INTRODUCTION.

At the instance of the Government of India the scheme for the construction of index numbers of parity between prices received and prices paid by the farmer has been undertaken by the State Government. The difficulties encountered in the construction of such indices are (1) the lack of accurate statistics of prices paid by the farmers for the domestic as well as cultivation expenses and the prices received by them for the surpluses they sell from their produce, and (2) the absence of periodic broad-based economic enquiries relating to the family budgets of the agriculturists and cost of cultivation. Nevertheless, we have attempted, by utilizing the existing reports on economic enquiries carried out in the past, to get some pictures, even though incomplete, of the patterns of their income, expenditure and cost of cultivation and thus to evolve a working basis for the construction of the indices just to make a beginning. Within the limited time at our disposal, we have constructed the indices for one particular post-war year, namely, 1950, taking the pre-war year 1939 as the basic period, with a view to indicating the effects of war, beneficial or indifferent or adverse, on the economy of the agriculturist.

The data presented in this report relate to the State of West Bengal excluding Cooch Behar. Cooch Behar has been recently merged in West Bengal as one of its districts, and as such its complete data are not available. The sources of information, orders of accuracy and elucidatory comments are noted where necessary. It is admitted that the data are not satisfactorily accurate, but it could not be helped within the existing limitations. It is hoped, however, that improvement will be effected later on, if and when this Government would consider it possible within their means to undertake any large-scale economic surveys and thereby enable us to plan and organise the work of this nature on a scientific and comprehensive scale as it is now being done by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.A. Meanwhile, approximate estimates may be used and index numbers computed will, it is expected, reflect to some extent the changes in the economic conditions of the cultivators.

While submitting the report, it is felt that there is considerable room for criticism in it, but it is more due to the lack of accurate data than their interpretation. However, the responsibility for such interpretation of data as involves expressions of opinions or views is that of the undersigned.

Finally, the undersigned wishes to express his gratitude to Dr. H. K. Nandi, Director of Agriculture, West Bengal, for the facilities of work he has offered in this connection and his keen interest in researches in general. Thanks are also due to Shrimati Bijoya Sen, M.A., and Shri Prithwis Chandra Chakrabarti, B.Sc., for their valuable help in collecting the materials, numerical calculations and the compilation of the report.

D. BASU,
*Statistical Officer,
Directorate of Agriculture,
West Bengal.*

CHAPTER I.

Prices received by the Farmer.

In connection with the construction of index numbers of prices received by the farmer, marketable surpluses of principal agricultural commodities produced by the cultivators in the State need be estimated for ascertaining the order of relative importance of different commodities in the income of the producers and assigning weights on that basis. Rice is the most important crop in the sense that practically all the cultivators grow it and the rice so raised constitutes their staple food and the main source of their money income. For estimating the marketable surpluses of rice, it is necessary to have accurate information about the total quantity produced and the quantity which the cultivators retain for their home consumption and seed requirements. While fairly dependable estimates of the total quantities produced are available in crop forecasts and reports of the recent years, the quantities consumed as food and seed cannot be precisely estimated.

Rice.—The estimates of area under and production of cleaned rice during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51 based on sample survey (except in the case of summer rice whose acreage is small) are shown in Table 1 at page 13. The reports available with the Marketing Branch of the Agriculture Directorate contain information in terms of percentages as to how the total produce of rice is used up in all the districts (*vide* Table 2). The quantities that cultivators give to the labourers towards the payment of wages should in our opinion be taken as a part of the marketable surplus. Accordingly, percentages in columns 3 and 6 of Table 2 will together furnish estimates of actual marketable surpluses. Applying these percentages on the estimates of production for the years 1946-47 to 1950-51 and averaging the quantities thus obtained, we arrive at the estimates of average marketable surpluses in Table 3 on the basis of the marketing reports.

The information regarding the percentages which the marketable surpluses constitute of the total produce was reported to have been obtained from the agricultural officers. In the absence of any remarks as to how these had been estimated, the agricultural officers may be presumed to have gathered these from *ad hoc* interrogations of certain cultivators, and as such these estimates are mostly guesses. We, therefore, consider it necessary to estimate marketable surpluses by other methods. One method which suggests itself readily is to estimate these by deducting from the total produces the quantities used up by the cultivators, the latter being estimated on the basis of agricultural population as in 1947, and 4.25 maunds as *per capita* annual consumption, and 10 per cent. of the produce used as seed and wastage (*vide* Table 4 at page 16).

The second method might be more dependable than the first but it suffers from two limitations:

(1) Agricultural population in 1947 has been estimated from the census report of 1931. The census report of 1941 does not furnish occupational classifications of the population figures, while the report of 1951 census is not yet out. As a result, the estimate of agricultural population used here is approximate.

(2) The estimate of *per capita* consumption of rice at 4.25 maunds is the accepted standard of the Food Department, being based on a sample survey carried out in the past, while 10 per cent. of the produce as seed and wastage is the commonly accepted estimate but has not been sufficiently verified by scientific enquiries. In spite of these limitations, the estimates obtained by the second method are more dependable than those based on

marketing reports. A slight modification may, however, be introduced by excluding cultivators who have no land or holdings less than 2 acres, as these constitute a section of the rural population who live either on bare subsistence or supplement their income as hired labour. Strictly defined, "agriculturist" in the context of "Index number of parity between the prices received and prices paid by the farmer" should not include this section, because they have no surpluses to sell and therefore may reduce the total marketable surpluses if they are included in the consumption side. Accordingly, the total agricultural population need be classified into groups in respect of sizes of holdings. Unfortunately up-to-date information about sizes of holdings is not available. We can, however, roughly estimate the number of agricultural families having holdings of different sizes on the basis of such information as available in the ~~Flood~~ Commission's Report. Table 5 is an extract from the Report of the Land Revenue Commission of Bengal, 1940, Volume II (pages 114 and 115).

Taking 4.8 as the average size of an agricultural family and applying the percentages of Table 5 on our estimate of agricultural population, we can get the distribution of the families in respect of sizes of holdings in Table 6. The total acreage, as estimated by summing up the products of the number of families in particular classes and the mid-points of the corresponding class-intervals of holdings, comes to 9.4 million acres which is nearly equal to our acreage under paddy.

The families holding less than 2 acres are not expected to have any surplus and as such may not be taken into calculation. We can then proceed to calculate the quantity of marketable surplus which the families in a particular class in a district would have, by taking the average rate of outturn per acre in the district in the particular year, multiplying it by the holding of the size equal to the mid-point of the class-interval, deducting 10 per cent. for seed and wastage and 20.4 maunds, the average annual consumption of a family of average size, and multiplying the residuum the number of families in that class. This process can be applied for all the classes, and different districts, and years. By adding up the marketable surpluses thus calculated, we get the following estimates of total marketable surpluses in different years and in different districts as shown in Table 7 at page 19.

We can now take the averages of the marketable surpluses of the different years calculated by the three different methods (*vide* Tables 3, 4 and 7) and see how they compare to one another in Table 8 at page 19.

The total estimate based on marketing report and that calculated by the second method are quite close to each other, while that obtained by the third method exceeds these two by about 4 lakh tons. This difference is explained by the fact that the cultivators with holdings less than 2 acres have been left out by the third method. Observing this close agreement among the estimates obtained by the three methods, we may now proceed safely to use them in constructing the required indices. But we would prefer to use the estimates obtained by the third method for reasons already stated above.

While assigning weights to different agricultural commodities it is considered appropriate that the values of marketable surpluses and not the quantities should be used. For calculating values again, prices prevailing during the periods of harvests in respective years will be the appropriate multiplying factors. The harvest prices of winter rice and autumn rice, as recorded in Season and Crop Reports in these years, are given in Tables 9 and 10, respectively. The weighted arithmetic average prices of rice are shown in Table 11. The values of marketable surpluses of rice can now be calculated by multiplying these average prices by the quantities of marketable surplus in respective years and districts from Table 7 (*vide* Table 12 at page 22).

From the point of view of the income of the agriculturists, potato and jute are the two most important cash crops next to rice, and in fact these two cash crops together with rice constitute the bulk of the agriculturists' income in this State.

Potato.—The estimates of area and production of potato (Table 13) have been based on the results of sample surveys carried out in these years. For estimating marketable surpluses of potato, we need to deduct from the production the quantities consumed by the agriculturists themselves and the quantities they use as seed from their own produce. The estimates of the number of potato-growing families have been obtained from the marketing report but as the figures therein relate to undivided Bengal, the estimates for the districts in West Bengal which have their boundaries changed as a result of the partition have been adjusted on the basis of increase or decrease in their respective geographical areas (Table 14, column 2).

It was also ascertained at the time the marketing reports were written that 10 seers per head per year could be taken as a reasonable estimate for potato consumed by rural people. We have estimated the average size of the family at 4.8. The estimate of potato consumed as food by an average family thus works out to 1.2 maunds per year. Multiplying this by the estimated total number of families growing potato, we get the estimates of total quantities consumed as food by these families. The estimates of seed potatoes used from their own produce in 1949-50 and 1950-51 have been obtained from the results of random sample enquiries conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute. We can now estimate percentage of the quantities consumed as food or seed to the total production for each district. Subtracting these percentages from 100, we get the district-wise estimates of percentages of marketable surpluses to the total production figures (Table 14). The estimates of marketable surpluses in quantitative terms are calculated in Table 15, by using these percentages on the estimates of production in different years as shown in Table 13. For calculating the values of marketable surpluses we require the farm prices of potato in these years. But as we have been collecting the farm prices of potato since 1950-51 only, we have no other alternative than to estimate these prices for years prior to 1950-51 by deflating the wholesale prices ruling at Calcutta by an amount of Rs. 2 which would roughly include transport cost, profits of intermediaries and other incidental expenses. The estimates of total values of marketable surpluses of potato along with these estimates of harvest prices are furnished in Table 16 at page 25.

Jute.—The importance of jute as a source of agriculturists' cash income has been increasing since the partition. Until 1949-50 the area under jute was regulated by an Act in force which required every jute-grower to obtain licence for growing jute on specific plots or portions thereof. Since partition jute was allowed to be grown on new lands reclaimed and also on lands which did not grow any crop during the jute-aus season. In 1950-51 the Bengal Jute Regulation Act was finally repealed. Since then cultivators are being allowed to grow jute on all possible lands. The State also has encouraged them to grow as much jute as possible. The rise in the prices of jute has all the while been providing an incentive towards increasing cultivation of jute. The area and production figures of jute shown in Table 17 have been taken from the final forecasts of jute of the respective years.

Practically the entire production of jute is sold off by the cultivators, except a very small amount which they retain for making twines and for other uses. We have no accurate information as to how much jute is so retained by the cultivators but the quantity consumed by the cultivators is estimated approximately at 50,000 bales for West Bengal and 150,000 bales for the Indian Union as a whole. Deducting 50,000 bales from the total

production of West Bengal from the above table, we get the marketable surpluses of jute for the entire State for these years. The increase in the total income derived by the agriculturists from jute is not wholly reflected in the actual quantities so estimated as marketable surpluses, because the price of jute has been all the while rising sharply. The values of these marketable surpluses as shown in Table 18 at page 27 clearly indicate it.

The other crops grown by agriculturists in West Bengal are comparatively unimportant, both area and production being quite small. Of these, pulses of all different types taken together occupy the largest area, and as such we take them first.

Pulses.—Until very recently separate forecasts of pulses were not published, nor the estimates of area and production of different pulses are available in any published records. But since 1947-48 random sample surveys of pulses grown in *rabi* season are being carried out every year, and the estimates of area and production of different *rabi* pulses based on the results of these sample surveys are available in records and files of the Department of Agriculture. Regarding the quantities of pulses which the growers sell in the markets we have no information of the recent years, but some estimates of percentages of marketable surpluses of different types of pulses to the total production of respective types are available in the marketing reports. But these estimates relate to undivided Bengal of the pre-war times. However, in the absence of any authentic information of recent times we may use these as approximate estimates for calculating marketable surpluses from the actual production of the recent years* (*vide* Table 19 at page 27).

As the estimates of area and production of *rabi* pulses based on the results of sample survey are not available in any reports, we consider it necessary to record here these estimates variety-wise together with the estimates of marketable surpluses of the different varieties on the basis of the above percentages as shown in Table 20 at page 28.

To these should be added the marketable surpluses of *kharif* pulses. But pulse is mainly grown in the *rabi* season, and as the area and production of *kharif* pulses are small, we did not have separate estimates of the *kharif* pulses until 1950-51. However, the total estimates for all *kharif* pulses are available for the earlier years, and these can be broken up into estimates for different pulses separately on the basis of the percentages of different kinds to the total as in the year 1950-51, and marketable surpluses can also be calculated with the help of the percentages derived from the marketing reports (*vide* Table 21). As the quantities of *kharif* pulses are small compared to *rabi* pulses, this method will not affect much the overall estimates of marketable surpluses of *rabi* and *kharif* pulses.

Adding Tables 20 and 21 together, we get the estimates of marketable surpluses grown both in *kharif* and *rabi* seasons, and multiplying these by the appropriate farm prices we get the values of marketable surpluses of total pulses (Table 22). But as the farm prices have not been collected before 1950-51, the wholesale prices ruling at Calcutta have been deflated by the amount, which would roughly cover transport costs, profits of middlemen and other incidental expenses, and taken into calculation. This margin of difference between wholesale prices at Calcutta and growers' prices has been roughly estimated by the Marketing Branch to be of the order Rs. 5 for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49 and Rs. 5.5 for 1949-50. For the year 1950-51 the averages of the farm prices of different pulses as reported by the agricultural officers from different districts have been shown. The prices shown in respect of gram in the table are, however, the median averages of the district figures of harvest prices as published in Season and Crop Reports.

Of the remaining crops, sugarcane, rape and mustard, tobacco, wheat and barley may be considered as having some importance for the agriculturists' income while the rest may be ignored completely, their contribution to the agriculturists' income being negligibly small.

Sugarcane.—The area and production figures of sugarcane for the years 1946-47 to 1950-51 as shown in Table 23 have been taken from the Final Forecasts of Sugarcane in the respective years.

Sugarcane like potato is a cash crop in the sense that the cultivators sell the major part of their produce either as cane or as *gur* (raw sugar). The domestic consumption of the growers may be roughly estimated at 22 per cent. of the produce; in arriving at this estimate we have taken 20 per cent. to be the consumption for *gur*-making, 0.6 per cent. as cane or juice and 1.4 per cent. to be the requirement of seed cuttings.

The marketable surplus is thus estimated at 78 per cent. of the produce; of this again, 3 per cent. may be taken to be part of the produce sold as cane in all the districts except Nadia and Murshidabad. In Nadia and Murshidabad larger quantities are sold as cane because of proximity to the sugar mills. This quantity, however, varies from year to year, it being estimated at 7.60 per cent. of the produce in 1946-47, 7.75 per cent. in 1947-48, 6.90 per cent. in 1948-49, 6.52 per cent. in 1949-50 and 6.64 per cent. in 1950-51 for each of these two districts. The remaining portions of the marketable surpluses, namely, 75 per cent. of the produces in all the districts except Nadia and Murshidabad, are sold as *gur*, its yield being estimated at one-tenth of cane yield.

Applying these percentages on Table 23, we arrive at the estimates of marketable surpluses of sugarcane in terms of cane and *gur*, respectively, in every district for these years (Table 24). The above procedure for calculating marketable surplus gives approximate estimates, as it is based on such information as we could obtain from different sources which cannot have strong claim to authenticity.

The farm prices of *gur* are available in the Season and Crop Reports while those for cane are not available in any published records. The prices at which cane was purchased by the sugar mills in 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 have been furnished by Indian Sugar Mills' Association. For 1946-47 we can assume that it was the same as in 1947-48. In the absence of any knowledge as to the rate at which canes sell in the market for chewing purposes, we may assume it to be equal to the rate at which it is sold to the sugar mills. Any difference in the two rates will not much affect the total values of the marketable surpluses, as the quantities sold as cane is very small compared to the quantities converted to *gur* and sold as such. Table 25 gives the farm prices of *gur* as well as the prices at which sugar mills were reported to have purchased cane. The total values of the marketable surpluses of *gur* and cane as well as their totals are shown in Table 26 at page 33.

Rape and mustard.—Rape and mustard are the major oilseeds grown in this State, and in fact, mustard oil is practically the only oil consumed here as a cooking medium. But the bulk of the requirements of this State is generally imported from outside, the quantity produced in the State being small. The area and production figures of rape and mustard, for the years 1946-47 to 1950-51, as shown in Table 27, have been taken from the final forecasts of spring oilseeds for the respective years.

Generally, mustard seeds are sold by the cultivators except those who own *ghanis*. Also, cultivators retain the quantity they would require for seed. Taking into account the requirement of seed and home consumption

as spice and making allowance for such cultivators as own *ghanis*, we may make an *ad hoc* estimate of 10 per cent. for domestic consumption and take 90 per cent. as estimate for marketable surpluses. This is a very rough calculation but as the contribution of rape and mustard to the agriculturists' income is very small, it will not affect much the overall estimate of the index in the assignment of weight on this head. The marketable surpluses estimated on this basis are shown in Table 28 at page 35.

The farm prices as obtained from Season and Crop Reports are furnished in Table 29. Calculated on the basis of the above two tables, the total values of the marketable surpluses of rape and mustard are shown in Table 30 at page 36.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is an important cash crop but its area and production in West Bengal are very small. The estimates of area and production in the years 1946-47 to 1950-51, as furnished in Table 31, have been taken from the Final Forecast of the crop in the respective years.

The growers retain only a very small portion of the produce for their own use. It is recorded in the Marketing Report that only 1 per cent. of the produce is retained by the growers for their own consumption. Accordingly, 99 per cent. of the produce may be taken as the marketable surplus. Applying this percentage to the production estimates of Table 31, we get the marketable surpluses for the different districts and years (Table 32). The corresponding farm prices as obtained from Season and Crop Reports are also shown in this table.

The total values of marketable surpluses of tobacco in these years, as calculated from the above table, are furnished in Table 33 at page 39.

Wheat.—Wheat is an important crop but as rice is the most popular cereal in West Bengal, the extent of wheat cultivation is very small. The estimates of area and production as published in the Final Forecasts of the years 1946-47 to 1950-51 are shown in Table 34 at page 39.

In the Marketing Report it has been recorded that 50 per cent. of the produce is retained by growers for their consumption and fodder to the cattle, and the other 50 per cent. is sold by them. In accordance with this estimate, marketable surpluses are calculated from the above table. The corresponding farm prices taken from Season and Crop Reports are also shown here (*vide* Table 35 at page 40).

The total values of the marketable surpluses of wheat, as calculated from the above table, are given in Table 36 at page 41.

Barley.—Equally with wheat, barley though an important cereal is not much grown in West Bengal. The estimates of area and production of barley as published in the Final Forecasts of the years 1946-47 to 1950-51 are shown in Table 37 at page 41.

Though we do not have any authentic information of the recent years as to the quantity consumed by the growers themselves, we accept the rough estimate of 60 per cent. of the produce given in the Marketing Report. Any error in this will not affect much our overall estimates of the index, as the contribution of barley to the agriculturists' income is very small. Taking 40 per cent. of the produce as a rough estimate of marketable surplus, we calculate the quantities of marketable surpluses for the different years (Table 38). The corresponding farm prices taken from Season and Crop Reports are also quoted alongside.

The total values of the marketable surpluses as estimated from above are shown in Table 39 at page 43.

CHAPTER II.

Prices paid by the Farmer.

In constructing index numbers of prices paid by the farmer towards meeting the needs of his family and farm expenses, we have, first of all, to evaluate the weights showing the relative importance of different items in his total expenditure.

Sample surveys of family budgets of the agriculturists can provide the requisite data for such evaluation. Unfortunately, we do not have any report or data of this type of survey carried out in the recent past. We had originally planned to carry out a survey of this nature through our agricultural staff in order to obtain up-to-date information required in this connection. But an economic enquiry through interrogations of agriculturists on the basis of an elaborate questionnaire has not been found to work satisfactorily in this State. Accordingly, we have decided to postpone the survey until such time as when we will get proper supervisory staff for conducting a survey of this kind. Meanwhile, we may proceed with the work of constructing suitable index numbers by evolving approximate weights from the data of surveys carried out in the past. Of course, it is admitted that the prices have changed considerably, and with the prices, amounts spent by agriculturists on different items of expenditure have also undergone changes. Still, in the absence of accurate information obtained through a cautiously planned survey of the agriculturists of the day carried out under proper supervision, the relative importance of different items of expenditure calculated in terms of percentages from the data of a past survey and the weights based on such percentages can be used as approximate estimates, and indices estimated on the basis of these weights will serve as approximate indicators. The data we propose to utilise in this connection were collected in 1944-45 when, alongside a plot-to-plot enumeration survey by the staff of the Development Commissioner, an Economic Enquiry in 77 villages of undivided Bengal selected at random was carried out. Of these 77 villages, 31 villages have fallen in West Bengal. As in each village the information about the budgets of all families were collected, it is not possible to examine and analyse the complete data within the short time. Therefore, we have examined the data of 12 villages but have discarded those for 6 villages, as the data were unreliable in 2 cases and the remaining 4 villages were found to be not typical agricultural villages from the point of view of the sources of their income. In these selected villages it has been observed that correlation between size of holding and income is very high and the correlation between income and expenditure is still higher being nearly perfect. The variation in the size of holdings has been found to be very wide except in Murshidabad and Burdwan, though the concentration is towards smaller sizes, most of the holdings being less than 10 acres. Of the 6 villages found suitable for analysis in this connection we have further taken sub-samples at random of the agricultural families in each village. In each sub-sample we have taken those budgets only which on scrutiny have given dependable figures. The names of these 6 villages, their locations and the number of families finally included in the analysis are shown in Table 40 at page 43.

It shows that the total number of families finally included in the analysis is 91. The sizes of their holdings vary between 50.2 and zero acres excluding one family which is found to hold 308 acres. We have, however, included this one extreme case of large holding as also another extreme case on the opposite side, namely, a zero acre holding, both falling in the sample in order that the sample can be taken to be both random and representative. Without taking into calculation the farm of 308 acres size, the average size of holding in the sample works out to 6.65 acres with standard error of 0.70

acre. This shows that the sample though very small is very nearly a representative one from the point of view of the sizes of holdings, the average size in West Bengal being about 5 acres per family.

Detailed analysis.—Of these 91 schedules corresponding to 91 families, each schedule shows income on one side and expenditure on the other. On the expenditure side there are two broad heads: (1) Farm Cultivation and (2) Domestic Expenditure.

Farm Cultivation.—Adding up the expenses on different items of farm cultivation separately, we get the total expenses of the families included in the sample in a particular village, and dividing by the number of families we get the average farm expenditure per family on different items and the average total expenditure. Table 41 gives these estimates together with the percentages of the estimated expenditure on each item to the total expenditure. In this process we have reduced the number of heads by coalescing sub-heads under one head so that all labour charges for different agricultural operations have been included under one head, and similarly for bullock charges also. It may be noted that labour contributed by the agriculturists' families have not been taken into calculation, as these do not involve any cash expenses.

For assigning weights we need only the percentages of the individual items of expenditure to the total. We can now combine the estimates of these percentages for the six villages falling in six different districts into one consolidated table using the numbers of families as weightages (Table 42). This consolidated table may be used for the State of West Bengal. It will be interesting here to compare this table with the information available in any other published record on cost of production of crops. We have no knowledge of such published records except one, that is, "Report on the Cost of Production of Crops in the Principal Sugarcane and Cotton Tracts in India, Volume VI, Bengal" by Indian Council of Agricultural Research. This enquiry was carried out in the years 1934-35 to 1936-37 in three different districts, of which only Birbhum has fallen in West Bengal. The estimates of percentages of items of expenditure as obtained from this report for Birbhum district are shown in Table 42 for comparison with the consolidated table.

It is observed that the relative importance of different items in the cost of farm cultivation has changed in these years, i.e., from 1937 to 1944 in respect of labour and rent only. This is quite understandable in view of the fact that the rates of wages have risen much higher than the price level in general, thereby increasing the share of labour in the cost structure, while rent generally fixed in money terms could not rise much with the result that its share in the cost of cultivation has diminished. As the conditions in 1944-45 approximate more to the present condition, we will base our weights on the relative importance in which the different items of the cost structure are found to have stood in 1944-45 from the above analysis of the budgets of 91 families.

Domestic Expenditure.—The number of items included under Domestic Expenditure is quite large. After examining these records, we have reduced the number of items to 13. Of these, 10 items are included under food which consumes a large part of the agriculturists' income. Clothing, fuel and lighting, and luxuries are, respectively, represented by *dhuti* and *saree*, coal and kerosine, and tobacco and betel. The 10 items under the head "food" are (1) rice, (2) pulses, (3) sugar (*guri*), (4) salt, (5) meat and fish, etc., (6) milk, (7) spices, (8) mustard oil, (9) vegetables, and (10) other foodstuffs. Average expenses per family in the 6 different villages have been calculated as also the percentage of each item to the total expenditure.

in the same way as in the case of the cost of farm cultivation. These estimates are shown in Table 43. The average size of the family varies between 4 and 7. It closely agrees with the average size of family in West Bengal which is approximately 4.8. Though we have omitted certain items of expenditure in the analysis of the data, the total expenses of those included in the analysis are found to take a major share of the total domestic expenditure.

A glance at the above table will reveal considerable variation in the relative importance of different items of expenditure. Such variability is quite natural in respect of consumption, and a large number of families should be included in the analysis in order to arrive at more accurate weights that should be given to the different items. Until a large-scale sample survey of consumption of different articles by the agriculturists is undertaken and the results made available to us, we can pool these data of six villages into one combined table in the same way as in the case of farm cultivation, and use the percentages as weights for the respective articles of consumption. These weights will be less accurate than the weights to be used to the prices received by the farmer. However, we may proceed with the construction of index numbers of prices paid by the farmer towards consumption goods with the weights based on the percentages shown in Table 44 at page 47.

CHAPTER III.

Derivation of weights employed in the construction of the indices.

Derivation of weights employed in the construction of index number of prices received by the farmer.—The total values of marketable surpluses in respect of the different agricultural commodities, as worked out in Chapter I, are summarised in Table 45. As figures in respect of potato and pulses are not available for 1946-47, Table 45 gives the total values of marketable surpluses for the years 1947-48 to 1950-51.

Table 46 shows these values expressed as percentages of their respective yearly totals, and the last column, which gives the arithmetic average in respect of each crop, furnishes the relative weights allotted to the commodities in the construction of the index number.

Derivation of weights employed in the construction of index number of farm cultivation costs.—The percentages of the different items of farm expenses to the total have already been discussed in Chapter II and shown in second column of Table 42 at page 45. (Source: Data of Economic Enquiry, 1944-45). As the last item of cost, namely, rent of land remains more or less constant in permanently-settled areas over a sufficiently long period of time and will not affect the general trend of changes in other items of expenditure, we might omit the consideration of such a relatively fixed item in farm cultivation costs. The relative proportions of the remaining items would, of course, remain the same and may, therefore, serve as relative weights reproduced in Table 47 at page 48.

Derivation of weights employed in the construction of index number of domestic expenditure.—The percentage shares of the different items of domestic expenditure have been discussed in Chapter II and shown in Table 44 at page 47. These may serve as relative weights. Some of the items have been further split on the basis of articles usually consumed and included in the index and the weights are also roughly apportioned in consideration of the relative importance of the articles in the domestic expenditure of an average farmer in this State as shown in Table 48 at page 49.

Derivation of weights employed in the construction of index number of prices paid by the farmer.—The average farm expenditure and domestic expenses per family in the six districts of West Bengal have been discussed in Chapter II and shown in Table 41 and Table 43, respectively. Table 49 gives the percentage ratios in addition to the actual figures for these two major heads of total cash expenditure of an agricultural family.

The averages of the percentage ratios in respect of either of the two heads of expenditure are as follows:—

	Per cent.
Farm cultivation cost	... 36
Domestic expenditure	... 64

As rent has been excluded from the items for constructing the index of farm cultivation, the above ratios will be slightly changed. The cost incurred on rent is 6 per cent. of farm expenses and is, therefore, about 2 per cent. of the total cash expenditure. We can, therefore, combine the separate indices for farm cultivation costs and domestic expenditure into the index of prices paid by the farmer in the ratio of 34:64 or 34.7:65.3.

CHAPTER IV.

Computation of indices.

Years under investigation and the base period.—In order to facilitate comparison with Economic Adviser's All-India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, for which the base period is August 1939, we have taken the year 1939 as the base period in this report. It may be stated at the very outset that we are faced with difficulties in the construction of the index numbers, namely, inadequate price statistics and systematic collection of retail prices of commodities for agricultural and domestic uses especially in the rural markets of this State.

Within the limited time at our disposal, we have here constructed the indices for one particular year only, that is, 1950. These types of indices, as we have stated earlier, would provide measures for ascertaining whether the economic conditions of the agriculturists in a recent year are better or worse than or same as in the prewar period.

The indices as calculated in the report indicate that the net effect of the changes in the price level of 1950 over 1939 has been in favour of the agriculturist whose lot has slightly improved. This is an objective study leading to an interesting and useful conclusion. Similar indices computed at different intervals of time would help us towards an understanding of the changes in the price level and their effects on agricultural economy in general and on the economic conditions of the agriculturist in particular. Ancillary information obtained in course of computation of these indices, such as the pattern of the income of the agriculturist, the relative contribution of different crops to this income, the pattern of his expenditure, etc., are useful, and these themselves being not free from variation need be also studied and the weights assigned to different items in the indices revised from time to time. It is, therefore, essential that the objective study attempted here should be continued and similar indices for successive years and monthly or quarterly indices for the current period be prepared on the lines laid out here. Refinements can be introduced and greater accuracy in the data attained gradually as we continue this work.

Prices used as data.—(i) *Prices received by the Farmer.*—The sources of the harvest prices are the Season and Crop Reports of West Bengal. The median average of the district figures represents the average for the State

as a whole. In calculating the average prices for the year 1938-39 from the Season and Crop Reports of Bengal, the districts falling into West Bengal have only been taken into consideration. As harvest prices are not available for pulses except gram, we have no other alternative than to take the prices of gram as representative of pulses in general. The harvest prices of potato are not available for 1938-39. According to a marketing survey undertaken by the Marketing Branch of this Directorate, the average harvest price of potato in West Bengal was of the order of Rs. 1-10 per maund in 1936-37. In the absence of data for exact year under investigation, we have included the above figure under 1938-39. Table 50 furnishes the harvest prices for these two years as well as the price relatives.

(ii) *Prices paid by the farmer.*—(a) *Farm cultivation costs.*—The average agricultural labour wage in 1950 has been calculated from daily labour wages published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Report of West Bengal. As no data on agricultural labour wage is available for 1939, this rate of wages has been based on the information available in Floud Commission's Report. The price of bullock-pair has been taken from the publication of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, entitled "A Statistical Analysis of the Economic Conditions of Peasants in the Punjab". As no price for 1950 is available therein, the average for 1949 has been included under the year 1950. In the absence of any price data of paddy seeds in 1939, the price relative in respect of the harvest prices of rice, as shown in Table 50, has been taken into consideration. As mustard oilcake is the widely used manure in this State, the prices of mustard oilcake have been included under cost of manure. The sources of its prices are "Indian Agricultural Price Statistics" and "Price Bulletin, West Bengal". Table 51 gives the prices of the different items of farm expenses as well as the price relatives.

(b) *Domestic expenditure.*—The source of the retail prices of the commodities included in the index is the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, wherein the retail prices ruling at different markets of Calcutta are published weekly by the Corporation of Calcutta. In absence of retail price data for the rural markets of West Bengal, these figures may be taken for the purpose, on the assumption that both the rural and urban prices being equally affected fluctuate in unison. The error involved in this assumption is not significant as the percentage increase or decrease of rural prices will be of the same order as urban prices. The quotations of Hogg Market, Calcutta, are generally used for most of the commodities, while a few are taken from College Street and Lake Road Markets, Calcutta. The average prices of cheapest rice and salt are, however, calculated from fortnightly prices current (retail) of common rice and salt published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Table 52 gives the retail prices of articles for domestic consumption and their price relatives.

Index number of prices received by the farmer.—Table 53 brings together the price relatives and their respective weights [*vide* column 4 of Table 50 at page 50 and column 6 of Table 46 at page 48.]

The weighted geometric average of the price relatives works out to 579.2 which gives the index of prices received by the farmer for 1950 on the 1939 base.

Index number of farm cultivation costs.—Table 54 brings together the price relatives and their respective weights (*vide* column 5 of Table 51 and column 2 of Table 47).

The weighted geometric average of the price relatives works out to 674.8 which gives the index of farm cultivation costs for 1950 on the 1939 base.

Index number of domestic expenditure.—Table 55 brings together the price relatives and their respective weights (*vide* column 6 of Table 52 and column 2 of Table 48).

The weighted geometric average of the price relatives works out to 434.1 which gives the index of domestic expenditure for 1950 on the 1939 base.

Index number of prices paid by the farmer.—The weighted geometric average of the above two indices gives the index of prices paid by the farmer, the weights assigned being 34.7 and 65.3 to the two indices respectively as worked out beforehand (*vide* Table 56 at page 53).

The index of prices paid by the farmer works out to 505.9 for 1950 on the 1939 base.

Index number of parity.—Thus the index number of parity between prices received and prices paid by the farmer for 1950 on the 1939 base is equal to—

$$\frac{\text{Index number of prices received by the farmer}}{\text{Index number of prices paid by the farmer}} \times 100 = \frac{579.2}{505.9} \times 100 = 114.5$$

Conclusion.—The index number of parity as computed above is also a measure of the purchasing power of the farmer in the year under investigation compared to the base period. The index of prices received by the farmer shows that the farmer was receiving 479.2 per cent. more, on the average, for a unit of product in 1950 than in 1939; whereas the index of prices paid by the farmer shows that average price paid by him for a unit of goods and services purchased was 405.9 per cent. higher in 1950 than in the base period. The index of parity shows that the purchasing power of an average unit of farmer's products was 14.5 per cent. higher in 1950 than in the base period.

APPENDIX.

TABLE 1.
Estimated area and production of cleaned rice in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand manunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand manunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand manunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand manunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand manunds).
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(1) 24-Parganas	1,497.1	15,071.0	1,288.5	13,936.6	1,266.8	12,986.1	1,297.3	14,599.1	1,299.9	13,746.8
(2) Nadia	539.0	4,248.0	474.4	4,274.3	414.3	3,977.7	459.9	4,618.5	430.7	2,576.0
(3) Murshidabad	692.6	6,122.0	732.2	6,032.6	654.4	6,321.1	664.7	5,717.4	676.3	6,995.0
(4) Burdwan	1,116.5	12,115.1	1,065.5	11,166.8	1,041.7	10,546.0	1,088.8	11,468.3	1,064.0	13,966.0
(5) Birbhum	796.0	9,001.0	754.0	7,305.0	777.2*	8,202.0	791.5	8,053.0	763.8	10,131.0
(6) Bankura	892.3	10,170.4	728.8	7,797.1	845.4	9,802.2	817.5	8,023.2	856.8	9,887.4
(7) Midnapore	2,100.6	21,599.8	2,019.6	20,103.3	2,072.8	18,472.6	2,135.4	20,639.3	2,151.7	23,673.0
(8) Hooghly	442.5	4,235.4	493.0	5,270.0	460.9	4,266.2	472.1	5,963.4	472.1	5,819.0
(9) Howrah	226.2	1,702.9	219.1	2,286.7	201.4	2,070.0	218.4	2,352.0	216.4	2,604.0
(10) Jalpaiguri	315.0	2,573.0	484.0	5,054.0	496.6	4,294.0	427.5	4,755.0	411.5	3,545.0
(11) Darjeeling	65.0	802.6	65.0	798.6	61.2	738.2	59.6	731.2	64.2	761.0
(12) Malda	437.9	4,017.4	436.2	3,946.8	359.2	3,484.0	430.4	3,905.2	435.3	4,253.8
(13) West Dinajpur	568.5	5,384.4	587.5	4,839.4	550.0	4,888.6	574.8	5,371.1	552.3	4,646.6
Total West Bengal	9,783.1	97,048.9	9,345.3	92,721.2	9,141.9	897,63.7*	9,147.9	943,296.7	9,395.0	102,954.1

TABLE 2.

Particulars of different ways in which total produce of rice is used up in the districts as reported by the Range Deputy Directors of Agriculture.

Districts. 1	Percentage of total produce used up for—						Total produce. 7
	Seed and stock feeding. 2	Payment for wages. 3	Barter. 4	Domestic consump- tion. 5	Market- able surplus. 6		
(1) 24-Parganas ..	7·0	15·0	..	68·0	10·0	100·0	
(2) Nadia ..	4·0	25·0	2·5	60·0	8·5	100·0	
(3) Murshidabad ..	4·0	20·0	2·0	47·0	27·0	100·0	
(4) Burdwan ..	3·0	25·0	..	50·0	22·0	100·0	
(5) Birbhum ..	7·0	20·0	3·0	60·0	10·0	100·0	
(6) Bankura ..	7·0	18·0	2·5	42·5	30·0	100·0	
(7) Midnapore ..	6·0	24·0	1·0	54·0	15·0	100·0	
(8) Hooghly ..	4·0	20·0	2·0	47·0	27·0	100·0	
(9) Howrah ..	4·0	20·0	2·0	47·0	27·0	100·0	
(10) Jalpaiguri ..	2·5	30·0	..	30·0	37·5	100·0	
(11) Darjeeling ..	3·4	32·0	..	34·0	30·6	100·0	
(12) Malda ..	4·0	20·0	2·0	47·0	27·0	100·0	
(13) West Dinajpur ..	7·0	33·0	2·0	25·0	33·0	100·0	

TABLE 3.
Marketable surplus of cleaned rice.
(Estimate based on marketing reports.)

Districts.	Percentage of actual market- able surplus to total district pro- duction (i.e., column 3 + column 6 of table 2). 2	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds.)						Average of five years. 8
		1946-47. 3	1947-48 4	1948-49. 5	1949-50. 6	1950-51. 7		
(1) 24-Parganas	25.0	3,787.8	3,484.2	3,246.5	3,649.8	3,426.7	3,517.0	
(2) Nadia	33.5	1,423.1	1,431.9	1,332.5	1,547.2	963.5	1,339.6	
(3) Murshidabad	47.0	2,877.8	2,835.3	2,970.9	2,687.2	3,287.7	2,931.8	
(4) Burdwan	47.0	5,694.1	5,248.4	4,956.6	5,390.1	6,564.0	5,570.6	
(5) Birbhum	30.0	2,700.3	2,191.5	2,460.6	2,415.9	3,054.3	2,564.5	
(6) Bankura	48.0	4,881.8	3,742.6	4,609.1	3,851.1	4,746.0	4,368.1	
(7) Midnapore	39.0	8,423.9	7,840.3	7,204.3	8,049.3	9,232.5	8,150.1	
(8) Hooghly	47.0	1,990.6	2,476.9	2,005.1	2,802.8	2,734.9	2,402.1	
(9) Howrah	47.0	800.4	1,074.7	972.9	1,105.4	1,223.9	1,035.5	
(10) Jalpaiguri	67.5	1,736.8	3,411.5	2,898.5	3,209.6	2,392.9	2,729.9	
(11) Darjeeling	62.6	502.4	443.6	462.1	457.7	476.4	468.4	
(12) Maldia	47.0	1,888.2	1,856.0	1,614.0	1,835.4	1,999.1	1,838.3	
(13) West Dinajpur	66.0	3,553.7	3,194.0	3,223.2	3,610.9	3,066.8	3,329.7	
Total West Bengal	...	40,240.9	39,229.9	37,956.3	40,612.4	43,178.7	40,243.6	

TABLE 4.

Marketable surplus of rice.

(Estimate based on the difference between the estimated production and estimated consumption and seed requirements of agricultural population.)

Districts.	Agricultural population in 1947 (in thousand) (based on the census report of 1931).	Total annual consumption of rice by agricultural population @ 4.25 maunds per capita per year (in thousand maunds).	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds)= production of rice—10 per cent. of production for seed and wastage—column 3.			Average of five years.	
			1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) 24-Parganas	2,075	8,818.8	4,745.1	3,724.1	2,868.7	4,320.4	3,842.3
(2) Nadia	507	2,154.8	1,668.4	1,692.1	1,425.1	2,001.9	1,444.2
(3) Murshidabad	1,082	4,641.0	869.6	788.3	1,048.0	504.7	973.0
(4) Burdwan	944	4,012.0	6,891.6	6,038.1	5,479.4	6,309.5	8,557.4
(5) Birbhum	669	2,842.3	5,257.6	3,731.2	4,538.5	4,404.4	6,319.6
(6) Bankura	725	3,081.3	6,072.1	3,936.1	5,560.7	4,139.6	5,817.4
(7) Midnapore	2,339	9,940.8	9,499.0	8,152.2	6,684.5	8,634.6	11,364.9
(8) Hooghly	689	2,928.3	883.6	1,814.7	911.3	2,438.8	8,867.0
(9) Howrah	581	2,469.3	1,462.0	853.7	3,086.6	2,402.6	2,308.8
(10) Jalpaiguri	344	403.8	318.6	233.9	260.6	281.5	1,128.5
(11) Darjeeling	96	2,397.0	1,218.7	1,155.1	693.6	254.3	269.7
(12) Malda	564	1,993.3	2,862.7	2,362.2	2,401.9	1,117.7	1,431.0
(13) West Dinajpur	469					2,930.7	2,188.6
Total West Bengal	..	11,093	47,145.7	41,130.7	36,714.6	34,274.9	39,874.1
							45,638.7
							39,526.5
							?

TABLE 5.

Distribution of areas held by a family.

(Vide Report of the Land Revenue Commission of Bengal, 1940, Volume II, at pages 114-15.)

Districts. 1	Percentage of families with—					
	Less than 2 acres. 2	2-3 acres. 3	3-4 acres. 4	4-5 acres. 5	5-10 acres. 6	Above 10 acres. 7
(1) 24-Parganas ..	56.5	10.7	8.6	4.7	10.0	7.2
(2) Nadia ..	16.8	9.6	10.8	10.1	20.3	11.8
(3) Murshidabad ..	38.3	10.1	9.3	7.5	16.9	7.7
(4) Burdwan ..	28.6	10.9	8.9	10.8	26.6	12.8
(5) Birbhum ..	15.1	10.1	7.4	8.5	19.2	8.2
(6) Bankura ..	53.7	8.9	7.8	4.5	14.8	10.3
(7) Midnapore ..	38.2	16.1	10.9	10.5	17.6	6.7
(8) Hooghly ..	32.4	13.1	13.0	10.9	18.8	10.2
(9) Howrah ..	53.2	14.3	5.1	4.5	17.5	5.4
(10) Jalpaiguri ..	5.3	6.0	10.9	16.4	33.2	20.4
(11) Darjeeling* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(12) Malda ..	54.2	7.8	8.4	6.9	15.9	6.8
(13) West Dinajpur ..	24.2	8.9	11.1	10.2	28.3	15.0

*No data available in the report. According to Agricultural Labour Enquiry of 1949-50, the average size of holding in Darjeeling district is estimated at 4.9 acres.

Note.—It will be seen that the total of the percentage figures for many districts is not 100.0. There is no explanatory note in the report. The explanation for this difference perhaps lies in the fact that in each of these districts the percentage of families who did not possess any land was not included under column 2.

TABLE 6.

Distribution of agricultural families in 1947 in respect of sizes of holdings.

Districts.	Number of agricultural population in 1947 (in thousand).	Number of agricultural families (in thousand) (taking average size of family = 4.8).	Number of agricultural families with size of holding as stated (in thousand).					
			3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) 24-Parganas	..	2,075	432.3	244.2	46.3	37.2	20.3	47.1
(2) Nadia	..	507	105.6	17.7	10.1	11.4	10.7	21.4
(3) Murshidabad	..	1,082	227.5	87.1	23.0	21.2	17.1	38.4
(4) Burdwan	..	944	196.7	56.3	21.4	17.5	21.2	52.3
(5) Birbhum	..	659	139.4	21.0	14.1	10.3	11.8	26.8
(6) Bankura	..	725	151.0	81.1	13.4	11.8	6.8	22.3
(7) Midnapore	..	2,339	487.3	186.1	78.5	53.1	51.2	85.8
(8) Hooghly	..	689	143.5	46.5	18.6	18.7	15.6	32.6
(9) Howrah	..	681	121.0	64.4	17.3	6.2	27.0	14.6
(10) Jalpaiguri	..	344	71.7	3.8	4.3	7.8	5.4	21.2
(11) Darjeeling*	..	95	19.8	..	..	..	11.8	6.5
(12) Malda	..	564	117.5	63.6	9.2	8.1	..	23.8
(13) West Dinajpur	..	469	97.7	23.6	8.7	10.8	10.0	14.6
Total West Bengal	..	11,093	2,311.0	..	..	..	..	..

*Vide footnote of Table 5.

Note.—It will be seen that the total of columns 4-9 is less than column 3 for many districts. The reason for this difference has been stated in the footnote of Table 5.

TABLE 7.

Marketable surplus of rice.

(Estimate based on the difference between estimated production and estimated consumption requirements of the agricultural families holding 2 acres of land and above.)

Districts. 1	Marketable surplus of rice (in thousand maunds).					
	1946-47. 2	1947-48. 3	1948-49. 4	1949-50. 5	1950-51. 6	Average of 5 years. 7
(1) 24-Parganas ..	6,700·6	7,533·8	7,012·4	8,053·7	7,325·5	7,325·2
(2) Nadia ..	1,957·7	2,389·6	2,637·2	2,689·4	1,486·7	2,232·1
(3) Murshidabad ..	3,635·4	3,256·6	4,236·0	3,509·2	4,045·0	3,856·6
(4) Burdwan ..	6,810·2	6,457·1	6,104·3	6,357·1	8,720·0	6,011·7
(5) Birbhum ..	3,530·3	2,815·5	3,217·9	3,039·2	4,423·2	3,405·2
(6) Bankura ..	3,772·3	3,452·8	3,772·3	3,042·6	3,817·7	3,571·5
(7) Midnapore ..	10,030·3	10,418·6	7,861·6	9,088·1	11,131·1	9,705·9
(8) Hooghly ..	3,070·4	2,273·8	3,124·5	4,919·2	4,755·7	3,628·7
(9) Howrah ..	1,240·0	2,081·6	2,050·1	2,206·0	2,579·5	2,031·4
(10) Jalpaiguri ..	2,343·8	3,302·8	3,039·0	3,622·5	2,515·8	2,944·8
(11) Darjeeling ..	671·2	548·5	653·4	671·2	635·6	636·0
(12) Malda ..	1,834·5	1,772·0	1,902·0	1,802·3	2,025·8	1,879·3
(13) West Dinajpur ..	2,846·3	2,386·9	2,800·0	3,084·0	2,570·6	2,737·6
Total West Bengal ..	48,443·0	48,689·6	48,470·7	52,084·5	56,043·0	50,866·0

TABLE 8.

Marketable surplus of rice—average of five years, 1946-47 to 1950-51.

(Estimates based on three different methods.)

Districts. 1	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).			
	Estimate based on marketing reports. 2	Estimate based on the difference bet- ween the estimated production and estimated con- sumption of agri- cultural population. 3	Estimate based on the difference bet- ween the estimated production and estimated con- sumption of agri- cultural families holding two acres of land and above. 4	
(1) 24-Parganas ..	3,517·0	3,842·3	7,325·2	
(2) Nadia ..	1,339·6	1,444·2	2,232·1	
(3) Murshidabad ..	2,931·8	973·0	3,856·6	
(4) Burdwan ..	5,570·6	6,655·2	6,911·7	
(5) Birbhum ..	2,564·5	4,850·3	3,405·2	
(6) Bankura ..	4,366·1	5,105·2	3,571·5	
(7) Midnapore ..	8,150·1	8,867·0	9,705·9	
(8) Hooghly ..	2,402·1	1,671·4	3,628·7	
(9) Howrah ..	1,035·5	....	2,031·4	
(10) Jalpaiguri ..	2,729·9	2,177·8	2,944·8	
(11) Darjeeling ..	468·4	269·7	636·0	
(12) Malda ..	1,838·3	1,123·2	1,879·3	
(13) West Dinajpur ..	3,329·7	2,547·2	2,737·6	
Total West Bengal : (in thousand maunds).	40,243·6	39,526·5	50,866·0	
or (in thousand tons)	..	or (1,478·5)	or (1,452·1)	or (1,868·7)

TABLE 9.

Harvest prices per maund of winter rice (cleaned) in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
(1) 24-Parganas ..	15 0 to 24 0	16 0 to 27 0	15 0 to 28 0	16 0 to 22 0	20 0
(2) Nadia ..	15 0	17 8	18 8	20 0 to 24 0	25 5
(3) Murshidabad ..	12 8	19 0	19 0	18 0 to 22 0	20 7
(4) Burdwan ..	12 8	15 0	13 0	16 0	17 11
(5) Birbhum ..	11 0	14 0	14 0	18 0 to 20 0	15 8
(6) Bankura ..	10 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0 to 18 0
(7) Midnapore ..	12 10	14 0	16 0	16 8	18 0
(8) Hooghly ..	16 4	16 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 25 0	19 13
(9) Howrah ..	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0 to 32 0	22 10
(10) Jalpaiguri ..	15 0	20 0	(n)	19 0	12 12
(11) Darjeeling ..	20 0	(n)	(n)	24 0	25 0
(12) Malda ..	15 0 to 18 0	13 0 to 16 0	22 0 to 27 0	23 0	(n)
(13) West Dinajpur ..	11 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	22 4

(n) Report not received from the district.

TABLE 10.

Harvest prices per maund of autumn rice (cleaned) in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts. 1	1946-47. 2	1947-48. 3	1948-49. 4	1949-50. 5	1950-51. 6
	Rs. a. 2	Rs. a. 3	Rs. a. 4	Rs. a. 5	Rs. a. 6
(1) 24-Parganas ..	14 0 to 21 0	14 0 to 21 0	13 0 to 21 0	15 0	30 0
(2) Nadia ..	14 0	15 8	15 8	18 0 to 22 0	30 14
(3) Murshidabad ..	11 12	20 8	17 0	16 0 to 20 0	23 4
(4) Burdwan ..	11 0	15 0	12 8	15 0	16 8
(5) Birbhum ..	10 12	11 0	13 0	17 0 to 19 0	18 7
(6) Bankura ..	9 8	12 0	14 0	13 0	17 0
(7) Midnapore ..	10 4	12 0	14 0	14 8	16 0 to 19 0
(8) Hooghly ..	14 0	13 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 22 0	19 0 to 26 0	18 15
(9) Howrah ..	18 0	17 0	24 0	(n)	(n)
(10) Jalpaiguri ..	12 0	18 0	(n)	18 0	23 0
(11) Darjeeling ..	20 0	(n)	(n)	20 0	(n)
(12) Malda ..	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 20 0	35 0	(n)
(13) West Dinajpur ..	9 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 8

(n) Report not received from the district.

TABLE 11.

Harvest prices per maund of cleaned rice in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

(Weighted average of prices of autumn, winter and summer rice.)

Districts. 1	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	2	Rs. a.	3	Rs. a.	4	Rs. a.	5	Rs. a.	6	Rs. a.
(1) 24-Parganas ..	19 4		21 3		21 3		18 12		20 5	
(2) Nadia ..	14 9		16 8		16 11		21 1		27 2	
(3) Murshidabad ..	12 4		19 8		18 7		19 5		21 1	
(4) Burdwan ..	12 6		15 0		12 15		15 15		17 10	
(5) Birbhum ..	11 0		13 13		13 14		18 14		15 12	
(6) Bankura ..	9 15		12 15		14 13		13 14		16 3	
(7) Midnapore ..	12 9		13 15		15 14		16 7		17 15	
(8) Hooghly ..	16 1		17 14		20 14		20 9		19 12	
(9) Howrah ..	19 15		18 15		25 15		28 14		22 8	
(10) Jalpaiguri ..	14 12		19 14		N.A.*		18 15		13 3	
(11) Darjeeling ..	20 0		N.A.*		N.A.*		23 15		25 0	
(12) Malda ..	15 8		14 3		22 10		26 13		N.A.†	
(13) West Dianjpur ..	10 13		12 12		15 14		13 3		21 15	

N.A.—Not available.

*In the absence of data, Rs. 19-14 has been taken for calculation in Table 12.

†In the absence of data, Rs. 21-15 has been taken for calculation in Table 12.

TABLE 12.

The values of the marketable surpluses of rice as estimated in Table 7.

Districts. 1	Values of marketable surpluses (in thousand rupees).					
	1946-47. 2	1947-48. 3	1948-49. 4	1949-50. 5	1950-51. 6	Average of 5 years. 7
(1) 24-Parganas ..	128,987	159,622	148,575	151,007	148,799	147,398
(2) Nadia ..	28,509	39,428	44,008	56,645	40,327	41,783
(3) Murshidabad ..	44,534	63,504	78,101	67,771	97,854	70,353
(4) Burdwan ..	84,276	96,857	78,974	102,910	153,864	103,376
(5) Birbhum ..	38,833	38,889	44,648	57,365	69,665	49,880
(6) Bankura ..	37,487	44,671	55,877	42,216	61,799	48,410
(7) Midnapore ..	126,006	145,209	124,803	149,386	199,664	149,014
(8) Hooghly ..	49,318	40,644	65,224	101,151	93,925	70,052
(9) Howrah ..	24,723	39,420	53,174	63,698	58,039	47,811
(10) Jalpaiguri ..	34,571	65,643	60,400	66,707	33,177	52,100
(11) Darjeeling ..	13,424	10,901	12,986	16,067	15,890	13,854
(12) Malda ..	28,435	25,140	44,390	48,324	44,441	38,146
(13) West Dianjpur ..	30,776	30,433	44,450	40,670	56,393	40,544
Total West Bengal ..	669,879	800,361	855,610	963,917	1,073,837	872,721

TABLE 13.

Estimated area and production of potato in West Bengal during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1947-48.			1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.			
	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).		Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).		Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).		Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).		
		2	3		4	5		6	7		8	9	
(1) 24-Parganas	..	4.8	454.1	5.9	485.0	5.8	540.0	5.8	540.0	3.6	376.2		
(2) Nadia	..	0.5	55.9	0.5	41.0	0.9	84.0	1.1	84.0	1.1	113.7		
(3) Murshidabad	..	3.5	335.4	5.1	420.0	5.2	436.0	5.2	436.0	5.2	658.7		
(4) Burdwan	..	16.0	1,516.1	10.8	889.0	22.8	2,417.0	13.0	2,417.0	13.0	1,257.1		
(5) Birbhum	..	4.1	391.3	4.2	346.0	6.4	612.0	9.9	612.0	9.9	1,011.5		
(6) Bankura	..	2.6	244.5	3.7	304.0	4.1	314.0	4.7	314.0	4.7	513.0		
(7) Midnapore	..	7.7	733.6	10.4	856.0	11.4	983.0	12.8	983.0	12.8	1,172.1		
(8) Hooghly	22.7	2,151.9	24.6	2,024.0	25.6	2,383.0	21.4	2,383.0	21.4	3,345.5	
(9) Howrah	2.7	252.0	3.2	298.0	2.1	298.0	2.1	245.9	
(10) Jalpaiguri	7.9	747.6	7.5	617.0	4.2	397.0	3.6	397.0	3.6	319.6	
(11) Darjeeling	2.4	175.0	2.2	163.0	5.0	163.0	5.0	303.4	
(12) Malda	1.5	139.7	1.7	140.0	2.4	223.0	2.4	223.0	2.4	136.4	
(13) West Dinajpur	2.3	216.6	3.4	280.0	4.0	372.0	3.8	372.0	3.8	265.8	
Total West Bengal	..	73.6	6,936.7	82.9	6,799.0	98.2	9,222.0	98.2	9,222.0	98.2	9,618.0		

TABLE 14.
Estimated quantities of potato used as food or seed by potato-growing families in West Bengal.

Districts.	Estimated total number of families growing potato.*	Quantities annually consumed by potato-growing families estimated @ 1.2 maunds per family per year (in thousand maunds).	Estimated quantities of potato used as seed from their own produce† (in thousand maunds).		Estimated quantities consumed as seed or food by the families (in thousand maunds), i.e. (column 3 + column 6).	Average production of potato in 1949-50 and 1950-51 (in thousand maunds).	Marketable surplus of potato as percentage to the total production, i.e. (100 - column 9).	Percentage of consumption as in column 7 to the average production in 1949-50 and 1950-51 (in thousand maunds).	Percentage of consumption as in column 8.	Percentage of consumption as in column 9.	Percentage of consumption as in column 10.
			1949-50.	1950-51.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(1) 24. Parganas ..	45,564	54.7	0.8	0.1	0.5	55.2	458.1	12.0	88.0		
(2) Nadia ..	8,310	10.0	12.9	13.6	13.3	55.4	596.1	9.3	90.7		
(3) Murshidabad ..	26,747	32.1	4.7	2.9	3.8	88.3	1,887.0	4.8	95.2		
(4) Burdwan ..	7,450	84.5	25.0	26.3	18.8	22.6	47.6	811.8	5.9	94.1	
(5) Birbhum ..	20,837	11.100	13.3	7.5	6.1	6.8	20.1	413.5	4.9	95.1	
(6) Bankura ..	28,164	33.8	17.5	13.7	15.6	49.4	1,077.6	4.6	95.4		
(7) Midnapore ..	42,252	50.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	51.1	2,864.2	1.8	98.2		
(8) Hooghly ..	17,315	20.8	0.1	...	0.1	20.9	272.0	7.7	92.3		
(9) Howrah ..	8,206	9.8	9.9	14.5	12.2	22.0	358.3	6.1	93.9		
(10) Jalpaiguri ..	5,998	7.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.6	233.2	3.3	96.7		
(11) Darjeeling ..	2,617	3.1	5.0	4.1	4.6	7.7	179.7	4.3	95.7		
(12) Malda ..	11,396	13.7	8.5	7.3	7.9	21.6	318.9	6.8	93.2		
Total West Bengal ..	298,956	358.7	94.1	81.7	88.2	446.9	9,420.4	..	..	..	..

*Source : Marketing Report.
†According to sample surveys conducted by Indian Statistical Institute.

TABLE 15.

Marketable surpluses of potato in West Bengal during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51.

Districts.	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).				
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	Average of 4 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) 24-Parganas ..	399.6	426.8	475.2	331.1	408.2
(2) Nadia ..	354.9	418.1	471.6	609.9	463.6
(3) Murshidabad ..					
(4) Burdwan ..	1,443.3	846.3	2,301.0	1,196.8	1,446.9
(5) Birbhum ..	368.2	325.6	575.9	951.8	555.4
(6) Bankura ..	232.5	289.1	298.6	487.9	327.0
(7) Midnapore ..	699.9	816.6	937.8	1,118.2	893.1
(8) Hooghly ..	2,050.8	1,987.6	2,340.1	3,285.3	2,592.7
(9) Howrah ..		204.9	275.1	227.0	
(10) Jalpaiguri ..	714.0	579.4	372.8	300.1	646.9
(11) Darjeeling ..		169.8	158.1	293.4	
(12) Malda ..	133.7	134.0	213.4	130.5	152.9
(13) West Dinajpur ..	201.9	261.0	346.7	247.7	264.3
Total West Bengal ..	6,598.8	6,459.2	8,766.3	9,179.7	7,751.0

TABLE 16.

Total values of marketable surpluses of potato in West Bengal during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51.

Years.	Total marketable surpluses (in thousand maunds).	Estimated harvest prices per maund.	Total values of marketable surpluses (in thousand rupees).	
			3	4
1	2	Rs. a.		
1947-48 ..	6,598.8	5 13		38,356
1948-49 ..	6,459.2	7 6		47,637
1949-50 ..	8,766.3	7 12		67,939
1950-51 ..	9,179.7	13 12		126,221

TABLE 17.
Estimated area and production of jute in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

		1946-47.			1947-48.			1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
Districts.		Area in (thousand acres).	Production (in thousand bales).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand bales).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand bales).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand bales).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand bales).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand bales).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand bales).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
(1) 24-Parganas	..	28.5	93.5	41.1	97.5	65.3	188.2	80.3	259.5	97.0	242.5					
(2) Nadia	..	16.8	50.3	22.3	60.6	37.7	120.5	56.9	138.5	77.0	164.0					
(3) Murshidabad	..	26.7	85.3	44.2	91.9	63.9	175.8	113.1	268.3	165.9	343.0					
(4) Burdwan	..	3.2	11.3	5.7	16.8	10.0	32.1	11.6	43.6	15.6	39.0					
(5) Birbhum	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.0				
(6) Bankura	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.8	5.3	2.1	3.2					
(7) Midnapore	..	6.7	21.5	11.3	24.9	17.5	41.9	31.2	111.9	43.2	95.0					
(8) Hooghly	..	19.1	61.0	26.7	79.6	41.5	123.6	49.4	139.3	65.5	122.1					
(9) Howrah	..	3.3	10.7	5.2	17.7	9.4	34.0	11.4	33.3	11.7	29.3					
(10) Jalpaiguri	..	17.7	46.3	26.3	60.5	24.5	58.2	24.4	68.5	34.4	89.4					
(11) Darjeeling	..	1.3	4.2	2.3	4.7	1.6	4.0	2.7	8.2	3.0	9.0					
(12) Malda	..	17.8	56.9	27.7	48.2	23.3	30.2	43.8	197.1	61.5	103.0					
(13) West Bengal	..	10.6	31.7	16.1	46.5	19.6	49.4	30.4	70.4	45.0	90.0					
Total West Bengal	..	152.0	473.5	229.2	549.5	314.9	859.3	457.5	1,345.3	592.4	1,320.5					

TABLE 18.

Total values of marketable surpluses of jute in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Years.	Total production (in thousand bales).	Total marketable surpluses (in thousand bales).	Average harvest price per bale.*	Total values of marketable surpluses (in thousand rupees).
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. a.	
1946-47	..	473.5	423.5	128 13
1947-48	..	549.5	499.5	123 15
1948-49	..	859.3	809.3	157 15
1949-50	..	1,345.3	1,295.3	176 3
1950-51	..	1,320.5	1,270.5	184 11

*Represents median average of district figures.

TABLE 19.

Estimates of marketable surpluses of different types of pulses expressed as percentages of the total production of respective types.

	Per cent.
<i>Gram</i>	... 50
<i>Musoor</i>	... 65
<i>Khesari</i>	... 60
<i>Arahar</i>	... 68
<i>Motor</i>	... 50
<i>Mung</i>	... 78
<i>Mashkalai</i>	... 70
<i>Other pulses</i>	... 70

TABLE 20.
Area, production and marketable surpluses of rabi pulses in West Bengal during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51.

Variety.	1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.					
	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gram	243.0	1,507.1	753.6	255.0	2,127.2	1,063.6	273.4	2,079.0	1,039.5	315.9	3,005.5	1,502.8
Mesoor	275.1	1,518.6	987.1	294.5	1,649.0	1,071.8	283.5	1,624.0	1,054.6	244.3	1,538.1	989.8
Kharai	237.5	1,254.2	752.5	237.8	1,652.0	991.2	314.3	1,790.0	1,074.0	192.1	1,258.8	773.9
Arahar	143.1	989.7	673.0	40.7	315.5	214.5	38.5	274.0	186.8	30.2	296.1	201.3
Meder	72.9	511.7	255.8	49.7	385.3	192.6	59.8	455.0	227.5	47.9	373.1	186.6
Mung	41.6	306.8	239.3	50.1	388.3	302.9	38.6	187.0	106.9	39.7	129.8	101.2
Mashai	232.4	1,604.5	1,123.2	351.4	2,724.7	1,907.3	298.8	1,164.0	914.8	396.3	2,375.6	1,681.5
Total Rabi pulses	1,240.6	7,682.6	4,784.5	1,270.2	0.2424.0	5,743.9	1,304.9	7,523.0	4,504.6	1,266.4	9,006.0	5,427.1

TABLE 21.
Area, production and marketable surpluses of kharif pulses in West Bengal during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51.

Variety.	1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.					
	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mung	1.8	7.5	5.8	2.4	9.7	7.6	2.1	12.0	9.4	2.0	10.4	8.0
Markai	12.3	64.5	45.1	16.0	84.1	58.8	13.1	107.8	75.4	13.5	107.2	75.0
Other pulses	2.7	14.0	9.7	8.5	13.2	9.3	4.3	26.4	18.6	2.9	17.4	12.4
Total kharif pulses	16.8	86.0	60.6	21.9	107.0	75.7	19.5	146.2	108.4	18.4	135.0	95.4

TABLE 22.

Values of total marketable surpluses of rabi and kharif pulses in West Bengal during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51.

Variety.	1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Total marketable surpluses (in thousand maunds).	Prices per maund.	Total values (in thousand rupees).	Total marketable surpluses (in thousand maunds).	Prices per maund.	Total values (in thousand rupees).	Total marketable surpluses (in thousand maunds).	Prices per maund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
<i>Gren</i>	753-6	18 8	13,942	1,063-6	18 0	19,145
<i>Musoor</i>	987-1	21 4	20,976	1,071-8	14 13	15,876
<i>Mung</i>	245-1	30 2	7,384	310-5	26 9	8,248
<i>Arhar</i>	673-0	24 14	16,741	214-5	21 4	4,658
<i>Motor</i>	255-8	21 13	5,580	192-6	15 9	2,997
<i>Khesari</i>	752-5	8 4	6,208	991-2	11 13	11,709
<i>Mashkai</i>	1,168-3	19 12	23,074	1,966-1	19 1	37,479
Other pulses	9-7	19 12	192	9-3	19 1	177
Total pulses	4,845-1	..	94,097	5,819-6	..	100,189
							..	67,428
								5,522-5
							..	104,508

TABLE 23.
Estimates of area and production of sugarcane in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		
	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
(1) 24-Parganas..	..	10.6	5,169.2	10.6	4,553.3	11.0	5,668.8	7.2	3,078.9	1.6	704.0
(2) Nadia	3.0	1,232.0	3.2	1,407.6	3.6	1,391.4	3.4	1,453.9	5.2	2,388.0
(3) Murshidabad	11.0	5,078.3	11.0	4,725.1	11.4	4,576.1	8.2	3,280.0	10.9	4,706.0
(4) Burdwan	9.6	4,527.9	10.3	4,902.0	12.1	6,175.6	12.0	5,688.0	7.2	2,583.0
(5) Birbhum	8.1	3,523.8	8.1	3,145.6	8.5	2,934.9	7.6	1,644.6	4.6	2,183.0
(6) Bankura	2.9	1,388.8	3.0	1,288.7	3.1	1,597.5	3.5	1,803.2	3.0	1,905.0
(7) Midnapore	6.0	2,398.0	4.2	1,587.8	3.9	1,869.1	4.4	2,266.9	6.7	3,071.0
(8) Hooghly	2.1	914.9	3.1	1,475.4	3.1	1,198.1	2.3	920.0	3.0	969.0
(9) Howrah	2.5	1,179.2	2.6	1,282.9	2.0	1,030.7	1.5	772.8	2.5	1,100.0
(10) Jalpaiguri	1.7	698.1	1.7	660.2	1.9	812.8	1.5	772.8	0.4	176.0
(11) Darjeeling	0.4	205.5	0.4	206.9	0.4	206.2	0.2	100.0	0.2	96.0
(12) Maldia	1.4	638.5	2.9	1,246.7	2.6	1,112.1	3.4	1,880.0	5.7	2,508.0
(13) West Dinajpur	1.6	573.9	2.1	815.5	2.1	898.3	2.1	1,066.8	1.4	616.0
Total West Bengal	60.9	27,298.1	63.1	27,306.7	65.7	28,771.6	57.3	24,207.9	52.4	23,246.0

TABLE 24.
Marketable surpluses of sugarcane and Gur respectively in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).

Districts.	1948-49.						1949-50.						1950-51.					
	1946-47.			1947-48.			1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
(1) 24-Parganas	..	155.1	387.69	136.6	341.50	170.1	425.16	92.4	230.92	21.1	52.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Kadia	..	98.6	88.73	100.1	98.88	96.0	98.98	94.7	103.92	151.9	163.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Murshidabad	..	386.0	357.51	366.2	331.94	336.5	346.69	213.9	234.45	318.6	342.24	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Burdwan	..	135.8	330.50	147.0	367.65	155.3	388.17	170.6	426.60	85.0	212.48	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Birbhum	..	105.9	264.66	94.4	235.92	88.0	220.12	49.4	128.35	65.5	163.73	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Bankura	..	40.2	100.41	38.7	96.65	47.9	119.81	54.0	135.24	57.2	142.88	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Midnapore	..	69.2	173.10	47.6	119.09	56.1	140.18	68.0	170.02	92.1	230.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Hooghly	..	27.4	68.62	44.3	110.66	35.9	89.86	27.6	69.00	29.1	72.68	..	..	..	..	..	..
(9) Howrah	..	35.4	88.44	38.8	96.97	30.9	77.30	23.2	57.96	38.0	82.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(10) Jalpaiguri	..	20.9	52.36	19.8	49.62	24.4	60.96	23.2	57.96	5.3	13.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
(11) Darjeeling	..	6.2	15.41	6.2	15.52	6.2	15.47	3.0	7.50	2.9	7.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
(12) Malda	..	16.2	40.39	37.4	93.43	33.4	83.41	* 40.8	102.00	75.2	188.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(13) West Dinajpur	..	17.2	43.04	24.5	61.16	26.9	67.37	32.0	80.01	18.5	46.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total West Bengal	..	1,109.1	2,017.95	1,110.6	2,018.89	1,107.6	2,133.43	892.8	1,798.93	955.3	1,717.61	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 25.

Harvest prices per maund of sugarcane (gur) in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1	Harvest prices of gur per maund.				
		1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
(1) 24-Parganas	15 0 to 25 0	12 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 21 0	25 0 to 32 0	29 6
(2) Nadia	20 0	17 8	14 8	18 0 to 20 0	29 4
(3) Murshidabad	17 0	18 0	20 0	22 0 to 24 0	26 4
(4) Burdwan	20 0	11 0	15 0	18 8	20 13
(5) Birbhum	15 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	25 0 to 30 0	25 8
(6) Bankura	19 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	20 0 to 25 0
(7) Midnapore	14 10	10 0	9 0	15 0	30 0
(8) Hooghly	22 0	12 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 20 0	25 0 to 40 0	30 6
(9) Howrah	22 8	..	..	30 0 to 40 0	..
(10) Jalpaiguri	22 8	25 0	30 0	38 0	23 8
(11) Darjeeling	14 0	..	20 0	30 0	21 0
(12) Malda	20 0 to 23 0	14 0 to 15 0	18 0 to 20 0	30 0	..
(13) West Dinajpur	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	30 0
Median average for West Bengal		20 0	15 0	18 0	27 8	26 4
Price per maund of cane*	..	2 0	2 0	1 9	1 9	1 12

*Source—Indian Sugar Mills' Association.

Note.—In calculating total values of marketable surpluses, the median average price is taken to be the price for the district of which the harvest price is not available.

TABLE 26.

Total values of the marketable surpluses of sugarcane (cane and gur) in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Years.	Total marketable surpluses of <i>gur</i> (in thousand maunds).	Total values of <i>gur</i> (in thousand rupees).	Total marketable surpluses of cane (in thousand maunds).	Total values of cane (in thousand rupees).	Total values of cane and <i>gur</i> (in thousand rupees).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1946-47	2,017.95	37,304	1,109.1	2,218	39,522
1947-48	2,018.89	28,922	1,110.6	2,221	31,143
1948-49	2,133.43	34,529	1,107.6	1,731	36,260
1949-50	1,798.93	41,570	892.8	1,395	42,965
1950-51	1,717.61	45,191	955.3	1,672	46,863

TABLE 27.

Estimated area and production of rape and mustard in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

TABLE 28.

Marketable surplus of rape and mustard in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).				
	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	1	2	3	4	5
(1) 24-Parganas	35.6	43.9	40.4	24.3	21.4
(2) Nadia	52.0	83.6	84.3	63.0	53.0
(3) Murshidabad	40.1	74.8	83.9	50.4	146.6
(4) Burdwan	37.0	23.5	29.6	9.9	6.7
(5) Birbhum	8.0	8.0	4.0	2.7	4.5
(6) Bankura	21.2	19.1	20.0	13.5	19.2
(7) Midnapore	31.2	28.4	35.2	61.2	53.5
(8) Hooghly	12.1	8.7	4.1	7.2	9.8
(9) Howrah	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.9	3.6
(10) Jalpaiguri	218.6	154.2	179.7	133.2	122.0
(11) Darjeeling	17.8	20.8	20.8	10.8	9.8
(12) Malda	127.7	45.8	58.0	119.7	122.0
(13) West DinaJPur	116.5	115.8	128.3	213.3	280.9
Total West Bengal ..	719.2	628.3	690.2	710.1	853.0

TABLE 29.

Harvest prices per maund of rape and mustard in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1	Harvest prices per maund.				
		1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
(1) 24-Parganas	..	24 0	30 0	25 0 to 30 0	32 0 to 40 0	33 7
(2) Nadia	..	25 0	20 0	28 0	25 0	30 0
(3) Murshidabad	..	33 8	27 0	28 0	28 0 to 35 0	29 0
(4) Burdwan	..	25 0	23 12	30 0	35 8	30 11
(5) Birbhum	..	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0 to 42 0	36 4
(6) Bankura	..	32 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	35 0 to 42 0
(7) Midnapore	..	23 11	35 0	40 0	42 0	35 0
(8) Hooghly	..	30 0	18 0 to 25 0	25 0 to 40 0	..	..
(9) Howrah	..	24 0	26 0	30 0	..	..
(10) Jalpaiguri	..	22 0	18 0	30 0	32 8	26 8
(11) Darjeeling	..	15 0 to 16 0	..	27 0	30 0	..
(12) Malda	..	30 0 to 35 0	30 0 to 35 0	30 0 to 32 0	45 0	..
(13) West Dinajpur	..	22 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	35 7
Median average for West Bengal		25 0	26 8	30 0	32 8	33 7

Note.—In calculating total values of marketable surpluses, the median average price is taken to be the price for the district of which the harvest price is not available.

TABLE 30.

Total values of marketable surpluses of rape and mustard in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Years.	1	Total	Total
		marketable surpluses (in thousand maunds).	values (in thousand rupees).
1946-47	719.2	18,275
1947-48	628.3	15,161
1948-49	690.2	20,113
1949-50	710.1	22,403
1950-51	853.0	27,580

TABLE 31.
Estimated area and production of tobacco in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1946-47.			1947-48.			1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
	Area (in thousands of acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
(1) 24-Parganas..	..	1.9	22.1	2.7	34.8	2.0	24.5	1.6	18.6	0.8	6.5	..	..	..
(2) Nadia	3.2	26.9	0.9	6.9	0.8	6.3	1.6	16.3	1.5	13.9	..	..	..
(3) Murshidabad	0.6	6.6	1.1	12.3	1.1	13.8	0.3	6.6	0.3	3.1	..	..	..
(4) Burdwan	0.3	3.5	0.3	3.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.9	..	..	..
(5) Birbhum	0.1	0.1	0.3	..	..	..
(6) Bankura	0.3	3.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.4	..	..	..
(7) Midnapore	0.9	8.2	0.8	7.3	0.7	8.2	0.7	8.2	0.7	7.3	..	..	..
(8) Hooghly	0.6	6.7	0.4	3.9	0.5	6.4	0.5	8.2	0.5	4.6	..	..	..
(9) Howrah	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.8	..	..	..
(10) Jalpaiguri	16.0	160.1	10.5	98.5	10.5	96.9	9.1	54.5	6.9	37.0	..	..	..
(11) Darjeeling	0.5	5.8	0.5	5.8	0.5	5.4	0.2	2.7	0.2	1.1	..	..	..
(12) Maldia	4.4	51.1	4.5	52.3	2.0	19.1	1.6	16.8	1.7	13.1	..	..	..
(13) West DinaJPUR	1.9	11.2	1.9	11.2	1.5	16.3	1.4	13.6	1.0	9.5	..	..	..
Total West Bengal ..	30.6	295.4	23.7	237.3	19.9	198.7	17.5	148.5	14.2	100.5	..	..	..	..

TABLE 32.
Marketable surpluses and harvest prices of tobacco in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).	Harvest price per maund.	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).	Harvest price per maund.	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).	Harvest price per maund.	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).	Harvest price per maund.	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).	Harvest price per maund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) 24-Parganas	21.9	120 0	34.5	130 0	24.3	140 0	13.5	90 0	6.4
(2) Nadia	26.6	135 0	100 0	140 0	170 0	160 0	16.1	180 0	13.8
(3) Murshidabad	6.5	55 0	6.8	100 0	6.2	100 0	5.5	90 0	3.1
(4) Burdwan	8.6	..	..	..	13.7	..	5.5	70 0	3.0
(5) Birbhum	1.6	90 0	1.9
(6) Bankura	8.2	..	1.1	125 0	0.9	120 0	1.1	85 0	1.4
(7) Midnapore	8.1	90 0	7.2	50 0	8.1	60 0	8.1	120 0	7.2
(8) Hooghly	6.6	30 0	3.9	60 0	5.3	70 0	8.1	..	4.6
(9) Howrah	60 0	..	..	1.1	..	1.1	..	0.8
(10) Jalpaiguri	148.6	90 0	97.5	90 0	95.9	40 0	54.0	30 0	36.6
(11) Darjeeling	5.7	110 0	5.7	..	5.3	110 0	70 0	..	..
(12) Malda	50.6	115 0	65 0	51.8	65 0	18.9	80 0	120 0	13.0
(13) West Dinajpur	11.1	80 0	11.1	80 0	16.1	115 0	13.5	60 0	9.4
Total West Bengal ..	292.4	85 0*	235 0	85 0*	196 6	107 8*	142.1	90 0*	99.6	118 5*

* Represents median average of district figures.
Note.—Vide footnote of Table 29.

TABLE 33.

Years.	Total marketable surpluses of tobacco	Total marketable surpluses (in thousand maunds).	Total values of marketable surpluses of tobacco	Total values (in thousand rupees).
1	2	3	1	2
1946-47	292.4	25,499	
1947-48	235.0	20,968	
1948-49	196.6	18,566	
1949-50	142.1	11,657	
1950-51	99.6	9,071	

TABLE 34.
Estimated area and production of wheat in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).	Area (in thousand acres).	Production (in thousand maunds).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) 24 Parganas
(2) Murshidabad
(3) Nadia
(4) Birbhum
(5) Bankura
(6) Midnapore
(7) Hooghly
(8) Howrah
(9) Jalpaiguri
(10) Darjeeling
(11) Malda
(12) West Dinajpur
Total West Bengal ..	108.6	725.4	84.0	530.6	87.9	639.8	87.2	554.0	119.5	1,078.0

TABLE 35.

Marketable surpluses and harvest prices of wheat in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).	Harvest price per maund.	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).	Harvest price per maund.	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).	Harvest price per maund.	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).	Harvest price per maund.	Marketable surplus (in thousand maunds).	Harvest price per maund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) 24-Parganas	20 0	0.4	20 0	0.4	20 0	..	..	20 0
(2) Nadia	27.7	12 0	83.6	23 8	35.4	23 0	75.5	25 0
(3) Murshidabad	138.6	23 0	114.3	22 0	138.8	22 12	87.6	22 0
(4) Burdwan	8.6	10 4	9.9	13 0	17.7	25 0	17.5	24 0
(5) Birbhum	12.6	24 0	12.3	30 0	23.1	30 0	20.0	28 0
(6) Bankura	23.5	23 8	25.4	32 0	21.8	35 0	33.0	30 0
(7) Midnapore	6.1	12 2	4.3	12 8	8.1	..	6.0	22 0
(8) Hooghly	0.3	..	2.2	..	4.2	14.0	2.0	..
(9) Howrah	0.5	..	..	25 0	..	..
(10) Jalpaiguri	3.8	15 0	1.6	15 0	2.7	..	..	..
(11) Darjeeling	15.3	14 0	12.2	..	12.2	..	6.0	..
(12) Maldia	121.8	20 0	41.1	20 0	49.0	25 0	28.5	25 0
(13) West Dinajpur	5.7	12 0	22 0	15 0	7.8	22 0	30 0	16 0
Total West Bengal	..	362.9	15 0*	265.6	20 8*	320.2	25 0*	277.0	24 4*	539.1

*Represents median average of district figures.
Note.—*Visa* footnote of Table 29.

TABLE 36.
Total values of marketable surpluses of wheat in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Years.	Total marketable surpluses (in thousand maunds).		Total marketable values (in thousand rupees).
	1	2	
1946-47	362.9	7,424
1947-48	265.6	5,986
1948-49	320.2	8,169
1949-50	277.0	6,742
1950-51	639.1	14,325

TABLE 37.
Estimated area and production of barley in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1946-47.			1947-48.			1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
(1) 24-Parganas	1.7	..	9.1	..	12.3	..	22.9	..	34.0	..	0.9	8.0	..
(2) Nadia	27.2	254.4	22.4	180.6	19.0	171.6	25.8	178.0	27.2	6.0	53.2	..	..
(3) Murshidabad	0.7	6.9	0.9	7.7	1.0	9.0	1.4	10.0	1.4	..	258.1	..	..
(4) Burdwan	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.6	0.5	3.5	0.6	4.0	0.4	1.4	12.4	..	..
(5) Birbhum	2.2	19.6	1.8	14.6	1.4	11.3	1.4	10.0	1.6	..	3.5	..	..
(6) Bankura	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.2	..	1.8	..	..
(7) Midnapore	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	..	..	..	..
(8) Hooghly	0.4	0.4	3.0	..	0.1	0.9	..
(9) Howrah	1.0	5.4	..	..	0.4	3.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	..	..	..	..
(10) Jalpaiguri	0.4	4.3	0.4	4.3	0.4	3.0	0.4	3.0	0.4	..	2.8	..	..
(11) Darjeeling	25.3	182.2	24.5	173.8	27.0	270.0	33.9	234.0	32.2	..	279.5	..	..
(12) West Dinajpur	0.2	0.7	5.0	22.6	4.8	29.0	2.0	14.0	3.8	..	33.7	..	..
Total West Bengal	59.1	485.4	57.5	419.9	56.7	526.8	71.5	493.0	74.2	666.3	..	..	..	..

TABLE 38.
Marketable surpluses and harvest prices of barley in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Districts.	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Market- able surplus (in thousand maunds).	Harvest price per maund.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) 24-Parganas	11 0	3·2	20 0
(2) Nadia	3·6 5 0	4·9 20 0	9·2 28 0	13·6 15 0	21·3 11 0	103·2	21 0	16 0
(3) Murshidabad	101·8 10 8	72·2 16 0	68·6 16 10	71·2 11 to	19 4
(4) Burdwan	2·8 7 0	3·1 15 8	3·6 16 0	4·0 1·6	17 0	23 0	5·0 16 0	14 0
(5) Birbhum	0·2 22 0	1·0 ..	1·4 ..	1·6 ..	16 0	14 0	1·4 21 8	..
(6) Bankura	7·8 15 0	5·8 16 0	4·5 18 0	4·0 18 0	18 0	12 0	5·0 12 0	22 0
(7) Midnapore	0·5 11 0	0·3 ..	0·3 ..	0·4
(8) Hooghly	0·4 ..	0·3 ..	0·8 ..	0·4
(9) Howrah
(10) Jalpaiguri	2·2 ..	1·7 ..	1·5 ..	1·2
(11) Darjeeling	1·7 12 0	69·5 ..	1·2 108·0 ..	1·2 93·6 ..	1·2 15 ..	1·2 15 ..	1·1 111·8
(12) Maldia	72·9 ..	12 0 to	13 0 ..	15 0 ..	14 0 ..	14 0 ..	15 0
(13) West Dinsapur	0·3 11 0	9·0 14 0	11·6 13 0	5·6 15 0	18 0	15 0	13·5 18 0	14 2
Total West Bengal	..	194·2	11 0*	167·8 15 12*	210·7	16 5*	197·2	15 0*	266·6	19 4*

*Represents median average of district figures.
Note—Vide footnote of Table 29.

TABLE 39.

Total values of marketable surpluses of barley in West Bengal during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Years.	1	2	Total marketable surpluses (in thousand maunds).	3
			(in thousand rupees).	
1946-47	..	194.2	2,200	
1947-48	..	167.8	2,441	
1948-49	..	210.7	3,242	
1949-50	..	197.2	2,927	
1950-51	..	266.6	4,906	

TABLE 40.

Particulars of the six villages and number of agricultural families whose family budgets have been analysed.

Name of village.	J. L. No.	Location.			Number of families included in the analysis.	
		2	3	4		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
(1) Hanskhali	..	53	Nadia	Ranaghat	Hanskhali	12
(2) Sibdanga Badarpur	79	Murshidabad	Berhampore	Berhampore Town		12
(3) Iswampur	..	163	Burdwan	Sadar	Memari	17
(4) Kukradihhi	..	61	Birbhum	Suri	Mohammad Bazar	17
(5) Rangamati	..	52	Bankura	Sadar	Saltora	25
(6) Paschim Khairabari	26	Alipaliguri	..	Alipurduar	Madarihat	8
				Total	91	

TABLE 41.
Average cost of farm cultivation per family in each of the six villages.
(Data of Economic Enquiry in 1944-45.)

		(1) Hanskhali (Nadia).		(2) Sibdanga Bazarur (Mursidabad).		(3) Ikwampur (Burdwan).		(4) Kukradhali (Birbhum).		(5) Rangamata (Bankura).		(6) Pachim Kharabari (Jalpaiguri).		
Items of cost.		Average cost.	Percent- age to total cost.	Average cost.	Percent- age to total cost.	Average cost.	Percent- age to total cost.	Average cost.	Percent- age to total cost.	Average cost.	Percent- age to total cost.	Average cost.	Percent- age to total cost.	
1	2	Rs. a.	3	Rs. a.	4	Rs. a.	5	Rs. a.	6	Rs. a.	7	Rs. a.	8	
(1) Labour	93 4	42	132 0	42	83 2	36	98 12	43	229 6	72	30 10	40
(2) Cattle	71 4	32	92 10	29	96 14	42	44 12	19	47 6	15	38 2	50
(3) Seed	22 3	10	23 15	6	17 8	8	20 6	9	14 2	4	6 2	8
(4) Manure	11 1	5	54 12	17	10 8	5	51 2	22	26 8	8	..	..
(5) Rent	25 12	11	13 7	4	19 13	9	16 0	7	3 15	1	1 2	2
Total	..	223 8	100	316 12	100	227 13	100	231 0	100	321 0	100	76 0	100	
Average size of farm	4.26 acres	..	3.65 acres	..	4.50 acres	..	6.30 acres	..	3.92 acres	..	3.90 acres	..
Average size of family	6	6	4	4	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5

TABLE 52.

Retail prices of commodities for domestic uses and their price relatives.

Commodities.	Quality and description.	Unit.	Retail prices.		Price relatives (year 1939=100).
			1939.	1950.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(1) Rice ..	.. Cheapest rice ..	Seer ..	0 1 6	0 7 9	516.7
(2) Pulses ..	.. <i>Kalai, arhar, chola, khesari, masoor, motor.</i> ..	..	0 2 3	0 10 3	455.6
(3) Sugar (<i>gur</i>) ..	Bengal .. ..	..	0 3 3	1 0 0	492.3
(4) Salt ..	Crushed .. ..	..	0 1 0	0 2 0	200.0
(5) Meat, Fish, etc.—					
(i) Goat meat ..	.... ..	..	0 10 0	2 15 3	472.5
(ii) <i>Bohi</i> fish ..	.... ..	..	0 8 6	2 6 0	447.1
(6) Milk ..	.. Pure cow's milk fresh, ..	..	0 4 0	1 1 3	431.3
(7) Spices—					
(i) <i>Halud</i> ..	.... ..	..	0 5 0†	1 9 9	515.0
(ii) Chillies ..	Red .. ..	..	0 6 0†	3 3 0	850.0
(8) Mustard oil ..	Mill .. ..	..	0 8 0	2 4 9	459.4
(9) Vegetables—					
(i) Onions ..	Country red ..	..	0 1 3	0 6 0	480.0
(ii) Potato ..	Country .. ..	..	0 1 9	0 8 9	500.0
(10) Other food stuffs—	Brinjal. .... ..	..	0 2 6	0 8 9	350.0
(11) <i>Dhuti</i> and <i>Saree</i> —Coarse quality <i>dhuti</i> only.*	.. pair		1 12 9**	5 4 3	293.0
(12) Coal and kerosine—					
(i) Domestic coke ..	.... ..	Maund ..	0 9 6	1 11 0	284.2
(ii) Kerosine oil ..	Inferior ..	bottle of 20 oz. ..	0 1 9	0 3 6	200.0
(13) Tobacco and betel—					
(i) Bidi ..	.... ..	Bundle of 25.	0 0 9†	0 2 6†	333.3
(ii) Betel ..	Common ..	Bundle of 32.	0 1 0†	0 3 0†	300.0

Note.—†Data collected by interrogation of old traders.

**Dhuti* manufactured by Bengal Luxmi Cotton mills.

**Price for year 1941.

TABLE 53.

Data for computation of weighted geometric average of relative prices received by the Farmer, 1950.

(Year 1939=100).

Crops.	Relative price, Weight. 1950.		
	1	2	3
Rice
Potato
Jute
Pulses (gram only)
Sugarcane (<i>gur</i>)
Rape and mustard
Tobacco
Wheat
Barley
		582.7	69.7
		476.9	5.0
		659.1	11.7
		465.5	7.1
		550.0	2.9
		604.7	1.6
		973.0	1.2
		646.7	0.6
		545.5	0.2
			100.0

TABLE 54.

Data for Computation of weighted geometric average of farm cultivation prices, 1950.

(Year 1939=100).

Items.	Relative price, Weight. 1950.		
	1	2	3
(1) Labour	..	..	..
(2) Cattle	..	..	..
(3) Seed	..	..	..
(4) Manure (mustard oilcake)	..	..	..
	953.8	49	
	398.5	28	
	582.7	7	
	600.0	10	
			94

TABLE

Data for computation of weighted geometric
articles, 1951

(Year 1939=100)

Commodities.

	1		
(1) Rice	...	560	
(2) Pulses	...	455	
(3) Sugar (gur)	...	492.3	
(4) Salt	...	200.0	
(5) Meat, fish, etc—			
(i) Goat meat	...	472.5	
(ii) Rohi fish	...	447.1	
(6) Milk	...	431.3	12
(7) Spices—			
(i) Halud	...	515.0	0.5
(ii) Chillies	...	850.0	0.5
(8) Mustard oil	...	459.4	9
(9) Vegetables—			
(i) Onions	...	480.0	1
(ii) Potato	...	500.0	2
(10) Other foodstuffs—brinjal	...	350.0	1
(11) Dhuti and Saree—dhuti only	...	263.0	8
(12) Coal and kerosine—			
(i) Domestic coke	...	284.4	4
(ii) Kerosine	...	200.0	1
(13) Tobacco and betel—			
(i) Bidi	...	333.3	2
(ii) Betel	...	300.0	2
		100	

TABLE 58.

Data for computation of index number of prices paid by the farmer.

Items.	Index of expenditure	Weight.
1	2	3
Farm cultivation costs.	674.8	34.7%
Domestic expenditure	484.1	65.3
	100.0	

